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BILL HUGHES AND MACKENZIE SPEAKS AT HALL ON SUNDAY

Bill Was Mixed Up in a Trial Once—F. S. Mackenzie Has Earned a Reputation as a Sincere Speaker

"Bill" Hughes, who is to speak at the Hall next Sunday, needs no introduction to McGill men. As one of the stars on the Senior Hockey team for the last few years, he has been prominently in the eye of the student public. He added to his reputation this fall by playing such a hard, consistent game on the Championship Football team.

He is not so well known as a speaker to the students who have come up to McGill during the last few years. Those who remember the "trial" of Dan Gillmor, over the Sifton affair a number of years ago, will recall the forcible speech made by "Bill" on that

occasion, when there was so much excitement.

The other speaker will be Mr. Frank McKenzie, Arts '14, President of the McGill Y. M. C. A. Frank is a speaker of note, having successfully held a number of positions out West, at St. Anne's, and also at Outremont, where he gained a reputation as a good speaker.

Both of these men have had wide experience and are well fitted to talk on personal, practical religion. It isn't often that McGill men have the opportunity to hear their fellow students, who are in the mill themselves, and know just what problems a student has to face. They are sure to have something practical and interesting to say.

OUGHTRED WINS CUP

Reford Public Speaking Trophy

INTERVENTION

Lively Discussion on the Various
Aspects of the Mexican
Question

Cliff Oughtred, Arts '15, who made a brilliant speech in favor of the United States intervention in Mexico, won the Reford Cup trophy at the Impromptu public speaking contest in the Union last evening. All of the eight ten-minute arguments put forward by the contestants were closely reasoned and well presented. The judges were Justice G. W. Field, Mr. St. John, and in the audience were Mrs. Reford, Dean Moyse, Dr. Liaceock and Prof. Harvey.

Dean Moyse gave a delightful little talk while the judges were settling on their decision.

The expense of carrying on war with Mexico, and the suffering entailed in going through the horrors of war were placed by the negative in contrast with the plea for alleviation of the sufferings already borne by the citizens of Mexico and of the loss of capital and international prestige in Mexican industries. The Mayo doctrine obtained frequent mention.

The speakers in favor of intervention painted grim pictures of the atrocities wrought in the revolution-stricken country. Cliff Oughtred maintained that every nation was in duty bound to enforce order, and a settled condition of affairs, not only within its own borders, but in all civilized countries, and touched on the International aspect of the case.

When there was trouble in Mexico, it developed England and the United States to interfere since their financial and commercial interests were intertwined with the progress of Mexico. The passage of the Monroe Act by the United States forbade intervention in this case, by England, and it became the duty of the United States to take the responsibility.

Oughtred cited cases of cruelty which in themselves seemed to merit intervention on the part of the United States. General Villa, he said, had boasted that in two years he himself had shot 40 persons. There was war and rapid ravage from the borders of Rio Grande, so far to the Gulf.

Intervention was necessary not only to protect these people, but to protect foreign people and interests.

He outlined the history of conditions in Mexico up to the present time, referring not only to General Villa, but to General Huerta, and to leaders in the various guerilla armies that are fighting for supremacy in Mexico.

Opening the argument for the affirmative, Budky, Law '16, said he thought the specific instance of intervention implied in the subject of the debate was that the United States should cross the border with an armed force, and take possession of the Mexican capital. Things must be so ordered by the new government that all citizens of Mexico have equal rights, and all foreign residents shall have the proper amount of freedom. He touched on two policies which he thought President Wilson might adopt in the circumstances in which he was placed at the present time. The Peace Policy was working out badly, and the alternative was war.

He entered into a discussion of the Monroe Doctrine and spoke of its success in the case of the Venezuelan trouble, and of the Phillipine question. He argued that it had been said that if Spain had been allowed to regain those Pacific Ocean Islands, not only their old evil rule would be renewed, but the trade of the newly acquired colonies with the United States would be closed. President Quincy Adams had therefore exercised sagacity when he passed the Monroe Doctrine. This doctrine has been enlarged to permit of the arrangement of the United States, and the country has used it to interfere wherever there were internal quarrels in other American nations.

The policy President Wilson ought to adopt, concluded Mr. Budky, "is to rap them on the knuckles and spank them a bit."

"The advocates for intervention," said H. H. Hemming, "draw attention to the half billion dollars invested in Mexico, which would be lost if the United States did not save it, but the crossing of the first American regiment Continued on page 2

THIS MAN IS THE FATHER OF JANE IN 'THE SENIOR PLAY'

To Mr. Bill McConnell, the conservative whip, has fallen the signal honor of playing the role of the father of Jane in "The Manoeuvres of Jane." He has to get into a rage at his daughter frequently, and he likes it. Getting mad is one of the best things Bill does.

YES!

"Hello," she cried,
In joyful voice,
To him she spied,
Upon the ice.

"Beware," said he,
To greet me thus,
In accents free,
Might cause a fuss."

N. D. G.

LITERAL

William Chase, the painter, is taught what critical eyes will teach some trepidation by his pupils. One "criticism" day Mr. Chase came to the canvas of a pretentious and vain young man, who was considering with obvious complacency, a portrait which he had smeared thereon.

"It's coming out nicely," he told Mr. Chase.

Chase said not a word, but took tortoise shell bottle, paint knife, and rag, and worked industriously at the canvas until there was a clean surface there.

"Ah, yes," he remarked, "it's coming out nicely."

HUGESSON HAS
SCARLET FEVER.

A. K. Hugesson has contracted scarlet fever. He was taken to the Alexandria Hospital yesterday morning. It is stated that his case is a very light one, but will, nevertheless, mean a confinement of at least six weeks.

MEDS. MEET ON FRIDAY

W. W. Chipman, Professor of
Obstetrics, Will Speak

On Friday evening the Medical Society will hold a meeting after a lapse of several weeks.

W. W. Chipman, B.A., M.D., F.R.C.S., Professor of Obstetrics and Syphilology in the Medical School, will be the principal speaker.

The subject of the address will be "A Description of Dr. Mayo's Clinic."

The Mayo brothers and their surgery are now world famous. For that reason and Dr. Chipman's ability as a speaker, it will doubtless bring out large audiences.

Messrs. Grant and Arnott will give a report of the successful Medical Dinner held a short time ago.

The musical programme will consist of a mandolin duet by Messrs. McCready and Gallagher, and a vocal solo by Mr. C. Poules.

The closing event will be the usual case report.

DICK MATHER HAS QUITE RECOVERED

Dick Mather, demonstrator in Science who has been unable to lie down the last two weeks in the Isolation Hospital with a mild attack of smallpox, has quite recovered and was seen about town the day before yesterday.

The members of the Knights of the Round Table order who had been kept from attending classes on account of the recent threatened outbreak were allowed to return to college yesterday. They will be kept busy getting up back work for some time to come.

Though the holiday might be all right for us, we did not find it altogether to their liking. In view of the fact that their courses are bound to suffer considerably in consequence,

MINING SOCIETY HEARS TALK ON PHOTOGRAPHY

Lecture by Mr. Werner—First Aid Classes to be Resumed

The second of a series of 5 lectures on the subject of Photography was given before the Mining Society by Mr. Werner. The meeting was attended by quite a number of students from other courses as well as by most of the miners.

The first aid classes, which were discontinued for a time on account of Dr. Macfarlane's illness, will be resumed next week, probably on Thursday.

HISTORICAL CLUB.

The meeting of the Historical Club, which was called for tonight, has been postponed until further notice.

DISCOVERS RADIUM IN BRAZILIAN ORE

President Branner, of Stanford, Finds Valuable Metal, While Testing for Other Substances

While testing specimens which had been sent him from South America, President J. C. Branner, head of the Geology and Mining Department of Stanford, has discovered radium-bearing ore of extreme value. The specimens with which President Branner was working in his laboratory are from the state of Ceara.

The ore which led to the discovery was a片 of greenish yellow earth, less than a thimbleful of carnotite, one of the two known sources of radium. Dr. Branner was testing for other minerals when his attention was called to the carnotite.

News of the discovery has been sent to Brazil. The exact location of the region from whence the samples came has been kept secret, as has the name of the sender of the ore specimens.

Only two carnotite deposits are known to exist in the United States. Both are located in the West, one in Colorado and the other in Utah. Australia has the largest carnotite deposit. From the carnotite ore is obtained radium oxide, and radium comes from the latter substance. According to geologists but 2 per cent. of the carnotite is uranium oxide, and only one part in 3,000,000 of this oxide is radium. This makes the price of radium about \$99,000 per gram.

Dr. Branner is well acquainted with the geology of Brazil, as he has spent considerable time there on governmental work. He has written a textbook on Brazilian geology.

He was awarded the Hayden medal in 1911 for his distinguished contributions to geology, and is recognized as one of the world's foremost geologists.

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KNOWLEDGE OF SPACE

The Logical Basis of Geometry

EUCLEAN SYSTEMS

Euclid's Definition of a Straight Line Purely Psychological

With the purpose of bringing out the nature and extent of the certainty which attaches to the knowledge of space, R. M. Ferguson read an interesting paper before the Philosophical Society last evening on "The Logical Basis of Geometry." After the conclusion of his address a discussion arose, and the speaker was heartily congratulated for his talk. It was stated that his speech should be read again, outside the confines of the Society.

Geometry, he said, was provisional and was defined as the science which investigated the properties of space. He outlined three of the more important geometrical methods. The first was the ordinary Euclidean system built on a collection of definitions and axioms.

The second, the Cartesian or Analytic method, in which every point is represented by its co-ordinates, which are Algebraic Quantities. And deductions are carried out with these by ordinary mathematical methods.

The third was Projective Geometry, which deals with the system of points and lines, but takes no account of distance. This division is interesting from a logical standpoint, but according to Mr. Ferguson, has no practical applications.

Having sketched the method of geometric procedure, he took up more exactly the problem itself. He considered the position taken up in Bertrand Russell's Foundation of Geometry. Mr. Ferguson sought to determine how far Geometry is demonstrable and certain, and how far its truths are liable to error, the errors which are always possible in any piece of knowledge which depends on observation, i.e., on particular sense perceptions of certain individuals. Briefly, how far is Geometry A Priori, and how far Empirical? Empirical knowledge was defined as knowledge pre-supposed in experience, but not necessarily existing before experience.

Mr. Ferguson went on to examine the systems of Geometrical reasoning.

Euclidean systems of geometry, he said, accepted as true his definition of a straight line as lying evenly between its extreme points, was considered purely psychological. The definition of it as the shortest distance between two points involved a circle, as distance pre-supposed a straight line.

The definitions of congruence regarding spatial figures, and a free mobility of rigid bodies. As a result of this, Euclid's proof of the Fourth Proposition, which proves the equality of triangles, is worthless, and will require a further axiom.

This axiom of parallel has been recognized as a weak point in the system, and those who have conducted researches in the Nineteenth Century, such as Helmholtz, Klein, and others, have shown a possibility of so constructing Geometry that "several intersecting straight lines may be parallel to a third line" (2). Two straight lines may intersect in two points; (3) and a straight line may enclose a space.

All material systems, however, assume three axioms: The axiom of congruence, the axiom that space must have a finite or integral number of dimensions, and the axiom that there must be a distance between any two points. These were found to be necessary and prior. Prior to this, however, was the axiom of congruence regarding spatial figures, and a free mobility of rigid bodies.

After Hilbert's Grundlagen der Geometrie. This was found to involve, besides the axioms given above, that the Number of Dimensions was Three, and the Euclidean straight lines, and the axiom of parallels. The first of these was held to be given immediately in sensation, while the others were derived from measurements, and may not be exactly true.

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There is another rumor afoot about the Senior Play. It is that speculators are quietly trying to buy up all the available tickets, hoping to re-sell them at a great profit next week. This seems improbable.

RHODES SCHOLARS ARE GOOD ATHLETES.

A recent issue of the London Times, in treating this subject of athletics in England, says that the annual freshman games recently held at Oxford, every event was won by a Rhodes scholar. Not a single prize was won by a native Englishman.

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THE CIVIL ENGINEER AND HIS RELATIONS TO SOCIETY

Being an article run in the Canadian Engineer of recent issue by Sam G. Porter, B.A., B.Sc., M. AM. Soc. C.E., irrigation inspecting engineer of the Dominion Government.

The engineering profession is constantly meeting with these criticisms with regard to its members: 1st, That they are weak in the mental training and habits. 2nd, That they are lacking in practical business sense. 3rd, That they are too little interested in the welfare of the community, or of society.

Let us ascertain what justification there is for these criticisms and how they should be met.

NARROWNESS

Most engineering students confine their energies to strictly technical topics and take under protest what few subjects of general culture are forced upon them. They graduate and enter upon their work with but little knowledge of what is termed the humanities. Having chosen a work that calls for technical skill, they naturally give their attention to the questions which will advance their usefulness and professional standing. Furthermore, their work, especially in their early years, usually leads them away from, rather than into, contact with social and commercial influences. They are pioneers, they are on the firing line, always advancing before they are permitted to enjoy the civilizing results of their own work. As it is, then, that they should acquire habits of thought and action out of sympathy with the social problems of the day—not in the sense that they are antagonistic to social and political progress, but are merely negligent and apathetic towards them.

To the extent that this habit predominates is the criticism of narrowness justified. Our profession is worthy of the highest possible respect; the possibilities of its influence are great. It is important that a devotion to its ideals should be encouraged; but to put it on a pedestal and over-emphasize its value to the exclusion of an appreciation of other things is undoubtedly a symptom of narrowness.

LACK OF BUSINESS SENSE

If the first criticism is established, the second and third will naturally follow as corollaries.

Some of the qualities and conditions which have been pointed out above as tending towards narrowness, should, if properly applied, bring about a positive result. The engineer is trained to be exact, to be accurate, to consider all the elements of a problem before arriving at a conclusion. He is in daily contact with inexorable laws. He must study nature's forces and combat or utilize them.

If, however, the exercise of these duties appeals to and develops only the technical side of his nature, a big part of the lesson is lost.

The failure of engineers to reach a high rank in practical matters and in importance is not always through lack of technical training. More often it is through a lack of a broad outlook, an appreciation of the true proportions of things, a right perspective of practical values. The man who keeps his eyes too closely riveted to the technical problems is too apt to lose sight of the practical ones. He will not be trusted, and, in fact, is not qualified to be trusted with the broader, practical questions which are usually the dominating ones. The man who solves them is the man who becomes boss.

In addition, there is a technical attainment, a metry or course, which we all assume that most engineers have and which we will not here discuss, he must have a (a) broad outlook, (b) a right perspective of practical values, and (c) a well developed sense of personal responsibility.

Without these qualities he may make a useful man, even a necessary man, but not a great man; not a leader. But if he has these qualities in addition to the first and is trained, as we presume he is, in the accurate observation and application of the laws of cause and effect, he should forge well to the front as a leader of affairs.

A BROAD OUTLOOK

Too seldom is it the engineer who can be credited with the conception of plans for big enterprises. Or, if he has them, he seems to lack the leadership necessary for putting them into effect, and some trained in comprehensive grasp becomes the controlling brain of the head. Then the engineer is hired to work out the details of projects which others direct and benefit from.

A man of broad experience who knew whereof he spoke, said: "It is far easier to hire engineers than to hire men. Why is this true? Why do so many engineers allow themselves to be mere units in a system of cogs in a machine to be used by other men? Why, unless this second criticism is justified, have they not enough personality, enough force of character to direct and to control affairs instead of always being the hired man? Why do they not hire lawyers and financiers instead of always being hired?"

It is estimated that more than 90 per cent. of the skilled labor of the world is directed by engineers. And yet the engineers are not in many cases actually the bosses. They are only hired superintendents taking their orders from the men who are blessed with this broad grasp of practical affairs and with ability for leadership.

A RIGHT PERSPECTIVE OF PRACTICAL VALUES

As used here "perspective" means placing things in their proper relation to each other; giving them their proper relative values. Some men never arrive at an appreciation of this essential element. They can never distinguish between the essential and the non-essential; between the fundamental and the ornamental. Unfortunately, some engineers have this failing in respect to practical, or business matters. They have no breadth of interest. They have no appreciation of values. They have no appreciation of values. This is being noted by the various engineering organizations of the country, especially by the American Institute of Consulting Engineers, which has been conducting an active campaign along this line. Evidence of the betterment of conditions affecting the opportunities open to engineers is also seen in the great increase within recent years of the numbers of engineers holding positions of administrative and executive heads of departments of the University of Paris, the American Museum of Natural History, New York City, serving Mr. N. C. Nelson to assist.

Mr. McAlpin in turn tried first to show that an intervening force was necessary, and then that the United States was the nation which should intervene. He went into a history of the Mexican revolution, narrating how Taft had massed the soldiers on the Mexican frontier during the early stages of the revolution. Huerta had finally gained control and all the nations had recognized him except the United States, whose opposition was based in the fact that Madero had been murdered. He also touched on the pretensions committed by the guerrilla armies, and remarked that presumably the greater army did the greater damage.

He argued, therefore, that it was the duty of some country to intervene, and it devolved upon the United States to do so on account of the Monroe Doctrine.

Will McConnell opposed interven-

tion instead of the old-time "practical" contractor. Notable examples are the Panama Canal and the Los Angeles Aqueduct. The prejudice which formerly existed against engineers and kept them out of the business side of construction has so far disappeared that nearly all the big contracting firms are efficiently controlled by engineers, dependent largely upon engineering advice for guidance.

All these are favorable symptoms and tend to broaden the scope of the engineer's opportunities. In recognition of the demands for competent engineer-managers, some of the engineering schools, notably the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, are offering courses in engineering management to prepare engineers for executive positions. Let us hope that a broad program in this direction will continue and that engineers will prove themselves able by demonstration to refute the criticism that they are lacking in practical business sense.

Citizenship—Coming now to the last of the three criticisms—that the engineer is too little interested in the welfare of the community, or of society, there is much to be said.

Modern progress is to a large extent a monument to the engineer. He, more than any other class of men, has been responsible for the marvellous advance made in the past century. Modern transportation and communication and the development of power are the chief factors in creating modern conditions and these are largely the work of engineers. This being the case, why do engineers occupy a position of so little prominence in the conduct of public affairs?

The number of engineers who have become notable for their activities and influence in the political and social affairs of their country is few, deplorably few, in comparison with the importance of the engineer's work in modern civic life.

One reason for this is that they are usually employed temporarily for a specific piece of work and when it is completed they move on to something else, thus obtaining no material footing or interest in a community.

This is more generally the case than it should be. It leads to the complaint among engineers that they do not receive due praise and credit for their work. What else is to be expected when they are so quick to fade into the background and leave the lawyer and the politician not only to manage the works they create, but to

utilize them and direct public thought.

I close with this sentiment: "To look upon politics and public service with contempt and disgust indicates neither intelligence, wisdom, nor patriotism, but rather ingratitude and a low order of citizenship. Your country needs your very best judgment upon public questions. This is not a mere privilege, it is a duty you owe the nation in return for the benefits of citizenship."

I close with this sentiment: "To look upon politics and public service with contempt and disgust indicates neither intelligence, wisdom, nor patriotism, but rather ingratitude and a low order of citizenship. Your country needs your very best judgment upon public questions. This is not a mere privilege, it is a duty you owe the nation in return for the benefits of citizenship."

"Extract from an address by Dr. N. P. Lewis, M.A.Soc.C. E., on "The Engineer as a Professional Man."

The expenditure of public money is an important part of the administration of public affairs. It is notorious that large sums of public money are squandered on great public works because they are done in an inefficient and uneconomical way. Engineers see and recognize this more than others do not mean to cover the idea that it is wrong, until then to do routine professional work for the public without compensation, but a lively interest and an properly directed influence may do much to correct the evils.

Their judgment should be a much more prominent factor in moulding public affairs. What is needed is a habit of mind among engineers that will cause them to take an active part in public questions where their knowledge and experience will enable them to contribute to the common good. Let them advise the legislature, and the legislator in forming laws governing public utilities and guarding the public health. Let them become leaders in the affairs of their government and promote the highest efficiency in its work. The influence of the professional man—the man with the right professional spirit—is needed in the direction of public affairs as well as in corporate management. The professional man takes in trust the affairs of his client. It is closely akin to what we call the sense of personal responsibility.

The great problem of the twentieth century is a social problem. The manifest tendency of the time to put more and more power into the hands of the ignorant and uneducated, while being done in the name of personal liberty, is endangering the high standards and efficiency of our institutions—a tendency towards deterioration. The engineer's training should enable him to see things as they are, to see through the shams of socialist theories that profess to offer a cure for the ills of the society he loves.

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SENIORS OUT IN FULL FORCE TO PRACTICE AT THE ARENA

**Red and White Will Be Strong
When They Meet Queens**

McGILL WINS.
The McGill intermediate basketball team defeated the R. R. Y. M. C. A. at the Central Y. M. C. A. last night, in a fast game. The final score was 30-27. Their win places them second in the Interprovincial Y. M. C. A. League.

BUSY WEEK-END FOR THE SKIERS

**Jumping Saturday in Montreal—
Two Runs on Sunday at
Shawbridge**

On Saturday McGill expects to enter the annual championship jumping competition held by the Montreal Ski Club at their jump on Cote des Neiges. It is expected that Dartmouth University as well as McGill, will enter teams in the class "B" event, which is open to any member of the ski club that has not already won a prize in any senior competition. The McGill Ski Club express bright hopes for a successful outing. On Sunday morning, a cross country race is to be held at Shawbridge, the only teams competing in this however, will be those of Dartmouth College and McGill. This promises a very strenuous time for the teams competing, and their endurance for one day will be tried to the utmost by another cross country run in the afternoon to decide the Dominion Championship. It is to be hoped that the jumping try-out this afternoon will be fully attended. All men trying for a place on the team will be required to be at the M. S. jump on Cote des Neiges this afternoon. The following are specially required: N. Williamson, K. H. S. Hague, C. G. Thompson, P. McLeod, C. O. Fricker, P. Fisher, L. Strathy and Buckley. Last Saturday the McG. S. C. entered for the green and intermediate jumps at the Montreal Ski Club grounds. G. P. Thompson won sixth place in the green event, and fourth in the intermediate jump. K. H. S. Hague won second place, and he also took second place in the long distance jump, making a fifty-three foot jump, to the admiration of all who witnessed this exhibition.

BASKETBALL PRACTICE.

There will be a senior basketball practice in the Central Y. M. C. A. gymnasium to-day. A full turnout is requested to prepare for the Queen's game in Kingston on Saturday.

HORSES RAID RANCHES.

The Canadian Government has been urged to take measures for checking the depredations of wild horses in the Peace River country in western Alberta and eastern British Columbia. The horses have been making raids on the ranches, killing many domestic horses and leading away valuable mares imported by the settlers. The culprits are said to be descendants of horses abandoned during the gold rush to the Yukon territory in 1897-98.

SECOND AND THIRD YEAR LAW REPLY TO FIRST'S CHALLENGE

Tuesday, the 24th, Is the Date That Punishment Will Be Meted Out to Poor Freshmen

COURT OF PUBLIC OPINION.

Province of Quebec,
District of Montreal:—
In the matter of the Petition of the students of the First Year Law

and

The Students of the Second and Third Years, Respondents.

Answer in Writing.

For answer to the Petition of the First Year Students, the Respondents say:—
1.—That the allegations contained in paragraphs 1 and 2 of the Petition hereinabove referred to are admitted.
2.—That the Respondents are ignorant of the truth of the allegations contained in paragraph 3 of the said Petition.
3.—That the Respondents deny the allegations contained in paragraphs 4 and 5 of the said Petition.

And for further answer to the said Petition Respondents say:—
4.—That ten days previous to the publication of the said Petition, the said Respondents did challenge the said First Year to a hockey match, which said challenge was accepted by the said First Year on condition that they be allowed a delay of two weeks wherein to train and practice, and to which condition the said Respondents did agree.

5.—That before the aforesaid delay of two weeks had elapsed, the said First Year did publish their said Petition, with the intent that the said Respondents should be discredited in the eyes of their Alma Mater in particular, and the world in general.

6.—That by the publication of the said Petition the First Year have maliciously libelled the said Respondents, inasmuch as it was published with the intention of making the said Respondents appear to be afraid to play the said First Year in hockey, whereas the Respondents have always expressed their willingness to play the said First Year.

7.—That the Respondents are vastly superior in every contest, whether mental or physical, to the said First Year, as witness their supremacy over them in the Rugby match of last Fall.
Wherefore the Respondents pray acts of the foregoing allegations; and furthermore, pray that the said First Year students be condemned to file an appearance at the Campus Rink on Tuesday, the 24th of February, at 2:00 p.m., or so soon thereafter as counsel may be heard, there to prove (?) their contentions, as set forth in the said petition, "Vi et Armis"; and in default thereof that they be delivered into the hands of the Department of Incineration of the City of Montreal, there to be dealt with according to the City By-laws relating to the disposal of garbage and other filthy refuse.

The whole with costs.
(Sgd.) Messrs. Moyse, Scott, Allan, Wanklyn, Mulcair, Audette, Kert, etc.

Attorneys for Respondents.

SENIORS FOR KINGSTON.
The following men are to leave to-morrow (Friday), morning at 9 a.m., from the Grand Trunk Bonaventure Station for Kingston, to play Queens:—
Mann, Hughes, Rankin, Masson, Davidson, Parsons, Ryley, De Muth, Brophy and Wickson.

JUNIORS FALL BEFORE SOPHS

First Arts' Hockey Game Resulted in Win for '16—
Score 4 to 1

THREE IN ONE

Match Was Combination of
Hockey, Golf and Curling

Yesterday, those who collected around the Campus rink, between 12 and 1, witnessed a combination match, which was a combination of hockey, golf and curling (curling was the iron), between the Arts Juniors and Sophs. The 2nd year made short work of the 3rd, defeating them by a score of 5-1.

Opposing these men on the forward line were Parsons, Davidson, De Muth and Ryley. All these men are on to the very latest movements of hockey, in fact it has been unofficially promised that some of the never-yet-seen-public stunts are to be shown in the next encounter. At any rate, if the men are able to make use of the pass as they had it working in practice, a higher score than was made in last Friday's game may be expected. Lack of combination has been the worst fault of the team, and if this be remedied the chances for victory may be considered as doubtful. Monday evening, Ross and Masson formed a defense for these forwards and the last two assisted them quite considerably with rushes down the sides. On the whole they had little difficulty in coping with the three man attack composed of Wickson, McCall and Brophy. The attack of these men was not weak, but three forwards when opposed by four regulars and a good solid defense could not get very much the better of the play.

The team which McGill will send to the competition against Queens will be at least 100 per cent better than the team which met the latter's forces at the beginning of the season here. To offset the advantage which the Kingston boys have in playing on their own rink, McGill will rely on their improved combination. The game here was very close and so will the game be in Kingston. A good dopestier has awarded the game to the Red and White.

QUEENS SENIORS LOSE TO GRADS

Basil George Leads Team to
4 to 3 Victory

By the exceptionally good goal-tending of Gilbert, and the strong resistance of his defense at the critical points of the game, the Queen's Old Boys' team won from Queen's seniors by 4 goals to 3. The exhibition match, on fast ice, before a large crowd, was speedy throughout, being played in twenty-minute periods. At the end of the first, Capt. Basil George and Melville in his office at the Union without delay.

A fare of \$5.35 has been arranged for all those desiring to take the trip to Kingston for the hockey and basketball matches. Any person intending to take the trip should see Mr. Melville in his office at the Union without delay.

\$5.35 TO KINGSTON.

A fare of \$5.35 has been arranged for all those desiring to take the trip to Kingston for the hockey and basketball matches. Any person intending to take the trip should see Mr. Melville in his office at the Union without delay.

Rue Smith, the Queen's goal tender, was up against a spasm of off-color, although the entire septette did not perform at its best. Dobson and Box probably did any "starring" there was.

There was twelve minutes' going before the initial tally was sounded, and this Fergie baited in from LaFleur's assist. "Greg" George took the second, with Queen's scoreless. In comparatively short order the All Stars landed two more in the next spasm, and things looked kind of bad for the student regulars, when Box, after getting through the defense, shot the rubber past Gilbert when the latter came out to meet him.

However, in the past period the Intercollegiate players, the almost assured champions, had it over the visitors. They excelled them in condition, skating almost rings around the home wind-up, "Swallow" Smith pulled off one of the neatest pieces of work when he carried the puck from his defense and placed it safely in the nets. Dobson next secured a counter, which was followed as a forward pass, but "Len" Smith retrieved it, when, from an amusing attack of three of the Queen's forwards on Gilbert, the goal was scored.

All of the former tri-color players were classy hockeyists when they figured on the team when attending the university, and as Gilbert is reliable, most of them have improved since. "Greg" George of Edinburgh, the Toronto pro. team now has him on the bench, and "Greg" will likely leave amateur ranks soon when he plays a game in the N.H.A. The former Queen's man, with lots of speed and ability to stick handle, is seen at his best around the nets.

"Vic" Gillies, the well-known Kingston boy, is recognized as one of

DATES ARE ANNOUNCED FOR WICKSTEED GYM COMPETITION

March 18th and 21st Are the
Dates That Are Set Aside

Final arrangements have been completed to hold the annual Wicksteed gymnastic competition on March 18th and 21st at the Central Y. M. C. A.

This contest, which was rendered possible by the gift of the late Dr. R. J. Wicksteed, has now been competed for a number of times, and this year is likely to create even more interest than previously.

A special prize will be awarded by Dr. Harvey, and is open to competition to all first year men.

The Wicksteed silver medal is given to the best fourth year gymnast. The second and third year men fight out between them for the Wicksteed bronze medals. Owners of these medals are also entitled to small "M" badges.

Practices for the various events are to start immediately. In addition to the regular hours of instruction, special classes will be held on Wednesdays at 4.45, and on Saturdays at 4.30. These classes will devote all their time to preparation along the lines of the competition.

The following is a list of the exercises and the points to be allotted to each:—

Parallel bars 100
German exercise 50
Floor vault 100
Freeshow Drill 50
Swedish Drill 50
Wand Drill 100
Low Horizontal Bar 50
Gymnastic Dances 100

Total 500

Typewritten copies of the exercises may be obtained from Instructor Lamb.

BASEBALL VICTORY FOR CALIFORNIA U.

Defeated Naval Training Station
In Fast Game of Ball by
5 To 3

Varsity, 5; Naval Training Station, 3. Such was the result of an expedition of Uncle Sam's baseball recruits into the territory of California Varsity last Saturday afternoon.

Up to the middle of the sixth inning the trim was a great success for the sailors. They had three runs against the Varsity's none, and the delegation that had voyaged from the shores of Goat Island had begun to extend sympathy to California and her supporters.

But when the Varsity came to bat in its half of the sixth, the ill wind changed. Adair walked and advanced on Ruble's hit. Young struck out but Gilbert was given free passage to first. Adair scored when the catcher let the pitch ball go by him. Sebastian evened the score by a long hit, which resulted in his downfall when he tried to extend it into a home run.

In the following inning the Varsity made two more runs. Dodson and Adair walked and Ruble was safe on an error by the first baseman. Young and Glannwell were then walked. In succession, and a two-run lead was obtained.

Coach Schaeffer used fourteen players, two of which were utility batters. Sebastian received and Chapman, Dodge and Johnson twirled. Woodmansee and Ross composed the battery for the Naval station.

Score:—

R. H. E.
Naval Training Station ... 3 7 3
Varsity ... 5 8 2

St. Michael's ... 12 min

McKenzie ... 4 min

Parkins ... 10 min

Cushion ... 12 min

Hibbard ... 12 min

x Replaced by Cushing in second half.

GOAL SUMMARY.

First Half.

Allison Odmark Point

Murphy Cover point

Dissette Winters Rover

Farr Trimble Centre

Ladlamme Wellington Forwards

Richardson Irving Mathews

Referee—Beulah Davidson.

Cleveland.

Goal.

Allison Odmark Point

Murphy Cover point

Dissette Winters Rover

Farr Trimble Centre

Ladlamme Wellington Forwards

Richardson Irving Mathews

Referee—Beulah Davidson.

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MONTRÉAL—OTTAWA

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8.16 p.m., daily except Sunday.

MONTRÉAL—PORTLAND

Leave Montreal 8.01 a.m., 8.15 p.m., daily.

MONTRÉAL—ALBANY—NEW YORK

(D. & H.) New York, 8.45 a.m., 7.25 p.m., 8.10 p.m., daily, 8.20 p.m., ex. Sunday.

MONTRÉAL—BOSTON (C. V.)

Leave Montreal 8.31 a.m., 8.30 p.m., daily.

Windsor Hotel, "Phone Uptown 1187, or Bonaventure Station, Main 9229."

CITY TICKET OFFICES:

122 St. James St., cor. St. Francois Xavier

"Phone Main 6905.

Windsor Hotel, "Phone Uptown 1187, or Bonaventure Station, Main 9229."

RAILROADS.

AT HOME AND ABROAD

McGill Daily

The Official Organ of the Undergraduate Body of McGill University.

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NEWSPAPER INFLUENCE

Not all the tributes to the influence of the newspapers, the influence that is indirect as much as it is conscious and designed, come in complimentary form. When President Faunce, of Brown University enters a charge upon their account that they stimulate provincialism, which he rates as a common fault of the times, and holds them in a measure responsible for it, he places high value upon their power, even when it operates in restraint of the practise of thinking broadly. Attracted by even an inverted compliment, the newspapers may well heed the opinion of one whose scholarships entitles him to attention, and examine the justness of the charge. Provincialism is nowhere more a term of reproach than in journalism. No praise is sweet in the ear of the journalist if it is accompanied by the qualification that his product is provincial. He will plead that what may seem undue attention to parochial affairs is a concession to the demand of the neighborhood. There is no other problem greater to the newspaper than the right balance between world and home concerns. Upon none other could the university leader give advice with equal certainty of attention.

"We should learn to think internationally," said Dr. Faunce in a recent address. Too narrow, we say. Why not universally? Internationalism hardly gets beyond the thought of relationship between one people and another. And if the faults and failures that mar the relations between nations were to be accounted for in a phrase, would it not be that they were restricted by the lack of recognition of a broader law? Thinking internationally, armaments expand; thinking universally, the end of war is seen and the casting of its implements suspends. Not to dwell on definitions, the chiding of the teacher is at least a hint of the need of all problems, that they shall be measured by the thought of humanity.

The world seems to be moving that way. The university president would not deny that education is extending the bounds of its purposes. Another of his profession, presiding over the republic, would perhaps insist that politics were reshaping on the broader plan. Religions would claim to lead the advancing line. Conflict of duty between the service near at hand and the service of what concerns all mankind ceases when the rule for each is made that upon which Christianity rests, the brotherhood of man. "Every step of progress is a step more spiritual," says Mrs. Eddy, in the opening line of "The People's Idea of God." Without the spiritual advance it is not progress.

The press will hardly resist the advice given by Dr. Faunce. Ampler information of the world's news is, in and of itself, a substantial aid to the universal thinking that is the solvent of all problems. Clearly marked in the newer enterprise of the press is the constant, in place of the fitful, portrayal of man's activities, wherever on the globe man may be. It is the recognition of the need the college man describes, which is not rejected but only amended if "universal" be put in place of "international."

EDITORIAL NOTE

Large competition should be evident for the offices to be filled shortly in the Science Undergraduate Society. No student knows how near he is to an honorable position until he tries for it. There is no harm in running, and the result is apt to be surprisingly better than at first would be hoped.

McGill Twenty-Four Months Ago

FROM THE MCGILL DAILY, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1912.

Toronto Globe make favorable comments on Intercollegiate swimming meet. Montreal, Feb. 19, 1912.—The McGill Swimming and Diving team, and the McGill water polo sextette, wound up a record week in intercollegiate athletics, for the Red and White defeats Toronto Varsity teams in a decisive fashion. At polo the McGill sextette won by a score of 4-1. McGill won first and second in all the speed races.

The Historical Club met at Strathcona Hall, Mr. Klein, President of the Historical Society of Harvard, read an interesting paper on "Modern Methods of Historical Research."

The recital given by Mr. W. H. Hungerford, pianist, and Mr. Merlin Davis, tenor, in the Conservatory Hall, was most enjoyable. This was the second of two recitals which has been arranged by the Director.

Prof. A. W. Gray, Honorary Vice-President of the Electric Club, spoke to the members of the club, his subject was, "Construction and Shop Work Practice."

FUTURITIES

Today—
Boating
Hockey practice at 7.
Senior basketball practice.
Friday Skating.
Tomorrow—
Arts Dinner.

McGill at Queens.
Swimming.
Saturday—
McGill at Queens, basketball.
Special classes, Wicksteed Competition.

Wonderful Dog Performs To Delight of the Students Who Show Much Interest

Surprising Exhibition of Canine Intelligence—"Jasper" at Molson Hall—Evidence of Thorough Training

Fully two hundred people, professors, co-eds, and students, were privileged to witness the performance of Jasper, a wonderful dog, in Molson Hall yesterday afternoon. It was found impossible to hold the exhibition, for the Union as had been planned owing to the fact that the Union authorities did not approve of the idea. The difficulty was overcome when Dean Moyse, upon the Daily's request, courteously consented to the use of Molson Hall.

The owner of the dog, Mr. Taylor, had the animal do a number of most amazing things. At the outset, he ordered the dog to enter one of the rooms at the end of the hall. When this was done, Mr. Taylor said, "Now, shut the door," and to the astonishment of all present the door was slammed shut behind him. Another trick, for which it can be termed, was that, in no suggestion of a trick in the performance, was picking a handkerchief from the pocket of a student who had gone part way down stairs. When told to do this, the dog made straight for the desired object and returned it to his master. One particularly good stunt was that of climbing up on a chair and looking out of the window when directed to do so.

What proved of great interest was the way in which the dog would pick up articles from the table, when these

were designated, untie shoe-laces, drag a student by the coat from one end of the room to the other, remove a pair of spectacles from someone's nose or a hat from some person's head as occasion demanded.

Once the dog failed to do was to pick up a pen which had been placed down stairs. The reason for this, the owner claimed, was that he had never seen the article before and added to this was the fact that the color of the pen bore considerable resemblance to that of the floor. Mr. Taylor pointed out that the dog had learned what certain things were, before he could associate names with them.

The audience expressed its appreciation and interest by prolonged applause after each new feature of the exhibition.

What most engrossed their attention was the originality shown by the dog at every turn. After the exhibition, Dr. Tait stated to the Daily that he had been told that the dog was "exceptionally clever," but could not be given credit for thinking as a human being would think. He said that the explanation of the matter lay in association. There was an undoubted resemblance to the behaviour of the infant who comes to know things. The dog had unquestionably been thoroughly trained and his performance, especially in some particulars, was most remarkable.

TRIPS FOR SENIOR PLAYERS MAY BE ARRANGED AFTER ALL

Attempt Being Made to Take Them Up To Ottawa, And Perhaps to Macdonald College

If arrangements can be made, the Senior Play may be taken up to Ottawa and entered for the Earl Grey Amateur Dramatic Competition. Judging by the last few rehearsals, this year's Senior Play should stand a very good chance against any other amateur organization in Canada. The graduating classes in Arts and the Royal Victoria College are to be congratulated upon the talent they have developed.

Too much credit cannot be given to Dr. McMillan, and to Miss Cameron and Miss Lichenstein for the improvement that has been made in "The Manoeuvres of Jane." They are giving up

a great deal of time to the rehearsals, but it must be gratifying to them to note the progress the play is making.

If the Ottawa trip fails to arrange for a performance out at Macdonald College. Much time has been given up to the preparation of "The Manoeuvres of Jane," and now that such a creditable performance is ensured, all those taking part would feel much more satisfied if they could give two or three performances.

The tickets are selling rapidly, and Convocation Hall is sure to be well filled.

SEVENTY-FIVE DOLLARS IS TO HAND FOR "ONSLAUGHT"

A Number of Classes Have Yet to Contribute — All Contributions to Be In at End of Week

Will all those class Presidents who have not already handed in their classes subscriptions to the fund for the plaster cast of Dr. Tait McKenzie's "Onslaught" please do so as early as possible as it is the wish of those initiating the campaign to have it wound up by the end of the week. All subscriptions to be handed in to the chairman of the committee, John Abbott, address, 441 Mackay street, City.

Subscriptions received up to date:—
Arts '14 \$10.25
Arts '15 10.00
Arts '16 16.50
Arts '17 15.00
Science '15 13.50
Medicine '17 8.15

Total \$73.10
Those not yet heard from are:
The Faculty of Law,
Med. '14, '15, '16, '18,
Science '14, '16, '17.

ROUND ABOUT THE COLLEGE

TO WHICH EVERYBODY IS A REPORTER.

Arts '15 at 5 p.m. on the Campus Rink: "Well I must leave now. There are so many girls I must skate with before the closing hour."

There will be a meeting of the Students' Council to-night at 7 in the Union.

The Students' Orchestra will hold their usual practice to-night at 7.30 in Strathcona Hall. It is urged that all members should be on hand as there are but two practices left before the next public appearance of the Orchestra, to take place on the occasion of the Senior Play.

The extremely cold weather yesterday afternoon induced many to patronize the rink.

The attendance at the Lit. last night on the occasion of the Reford Cup contest bespeaks anything but great interest in public speaking.

With the person who discovered a fountain pen lying on the large table in the hall of the Union last night on the occasion of the Reford Cup contest, kindly return the same to the owner, Mr. Hemming, care of the secretary of the McGill Y. M. C. A. at the Hall.

THINGS THEATRICAL

MISCHA ELMAN.

Mischa Elman, the famous young Russian violinist, who will perform in Windsor Hall on Friday evening, March 6, is fond of athletics, as well as music. "Do I like athletics?" queried the young Russian a few days ago, when that question was put to him. "Of course."

The young man is something of an athlete himself.

Elman fond of athletics. Young violinist follows baseball and other American sports.

He goes in for swimming and long walks, and has lately expressed himself

as favoring boxing. His hesitancy in taking up this latter form of exercise is due wholly to the wishes of his manager, who does not wish Mischa to endanger his fingers through striking a hard blow.

Elman will play at his recital a number of compositions that have made him one of the most distinguished violinists of all time. The marvelous abilities of this young man, who has just come to his majority, seem to be yearly expanding. Every year he plays his beautiful tone takes on added color and richer warmth.

The local manager for Mischa Elman is Mr. Louis Bourdon.

Riley Hern says:

"This Store stands for the Quality that Honest Money can buy.

"Reduce the amount of money you pay and Quality suffers just that much.

"I take a loss occasionally; and tell you just why; but in season and out of season you may depend upon the price and the quality of Semi-ready Tailoring being up to par for value received."

A PROPER DECORUM IN WORDS.

A country girl returned from her first year at college. An old bear called and found her quite superior. He asked for a tale of her college days and was told to say "narrative." Later on he remarked that if he didn't put the window down the wind might "put the lamp out." "Why don't you say 'ex-

The Semi-ready Store,
Cor. St. Catherine and Peel Sts.

30 p.c. DIVIDEND GUARANTEED

Interesting Facts About A Wonderfully Productive Industry For The Success of Which Canada Possesses Peculiar Natural Advantages.

In no other country in the world has Black Fox breeding attained such a high standard of perfection as in Prince Edward Island.

Because no other country has a climate, a temperature and a soil so ideally adapted for the successful breeding of the finest type of Black Foxes.

It is a well known fact, among expert fox breeders, that extremes of dry heat make the fur thin and light, and intense moist cold makes it coarse and shaggy.

The soil of Prince Edward Island has been one of the most important factors in breeding a class of Black Foxes which is unequalled anywhere else in the world. This is due to the fact that the soil is entirely free from lime.

Lime burns out the fur, removes the oil and renders the pelt harsh in texture and dull in colour.

The site selected for the breeding of the Black Foxes of the International Black Foxes Limited is the Breeders Ranching Co. of Charlottetown, one of the best locations on the Island both for climate and soil.

While the stock selected is the very finest strains produced on Prince Edward Island, being obtained from such well-known ranches as Dalton, Gordon, Tuplin, Oulton, Raynor and Champion—names which are synonymous with all that is best in the Fox breeding industry—additional efforts will be made to obtain the best possible results from the above mentioned stock.

With this object in view, International Black Foxes Limited have made arrangements with Dr. A. C. Lundie, the veterinary in charge of the famous Chas. Dalton Fox Co., who will carefully inspect the food supplied the animals and see that they are kept in a perfectly healthy condition.

It was due to the care exercised by Dr. Lundie that the Dalton Company paid a dividend last year of 40 per cent.

The International Black Foxes Limited will commence, very shortly, the breeding of 20 pairs of high grade Prince Edward Island Foxes, all of which will be eligible for Registration under the most select class "A" of the Fox Breeders Association.

Pure Prince Edward Island young Silver Foxes, for breeding purposes from litters of 1913 have sold as high as \$25,000 a pair, while proved breeders have realized as much as \$32,500 a pair.

Figuring on a very conservative basis, however, our 20 pairs of foxes in 1915 should produce 50 young foxes—sixteen young foxes having been raised by 3 pairs in 1913.

Pups born in the spring of 1913 sold at from \$12,000 to \$25,000 per pair, and cannot now be obtained at these figures.

Basing the price at the lowest figure of \$12,000 the Company would obtain from the sale of 50 young foxes \$300,000, from which deducting ranching expenses of \$45,000 would leave a net profit of \$255,000 which on the capital is 63 3-4 per cent. or \$63.75 on every \$100 invested.

Just stop and think what these earnings mean, without any effort or exertion on your part.

The conservative opinion of men who have gone carefully into the matter is that fox breeding will be carried on for the next five or ten years before pelts will be sold.

When you realize that 95 p.c. of the Black Foxes raised in the world are produced on Prince Edward Island, that only one pelt was sold on the London market last year, and that if all the pelts on Prince Edward Island were offered for sale on the London market to-day they would all be sold within two hours, you can better realize the possibilities for enormous profits to be made in Black Fox Breeding if entered into now.

Black Foxes have always been and will continue to be the fur of royalty and the millionaire and as long as it is so, prices will be maintained.

Because, after all, no other fur can equal the Black Fox.

A reference to a circular recently issued by the Canadian Government shows an increase in the price of Black Fox Fur of 300 p.c. for the 10 years ending 1911 over the previous decade.

Prices have never receded, but always advanced.

A well-known citizen of Charlottetown, P. E. I., claims he put \$1,000 into fox breeding and one year later took out a profit of \$17,000, including his original investment of \$1,000.

Three sisters, sending home their savings, are now receiving an average income of \$15,000 a year.

A company owned chiefly by working women is paying a dividend of 900 per cent. Others have incomes of from \$10,000 to \$20,000 each, yearly, from their fox investments, while thousands of shareholders are receiving 25 p.c. to 200 p.c. on investments of \$100 to \$1,000 each.

To share these profits you must act, and act quickly—\$10 down and the balance in easy terms gives you a share of stock, par value \$100, in International Black Foxes, Limited.